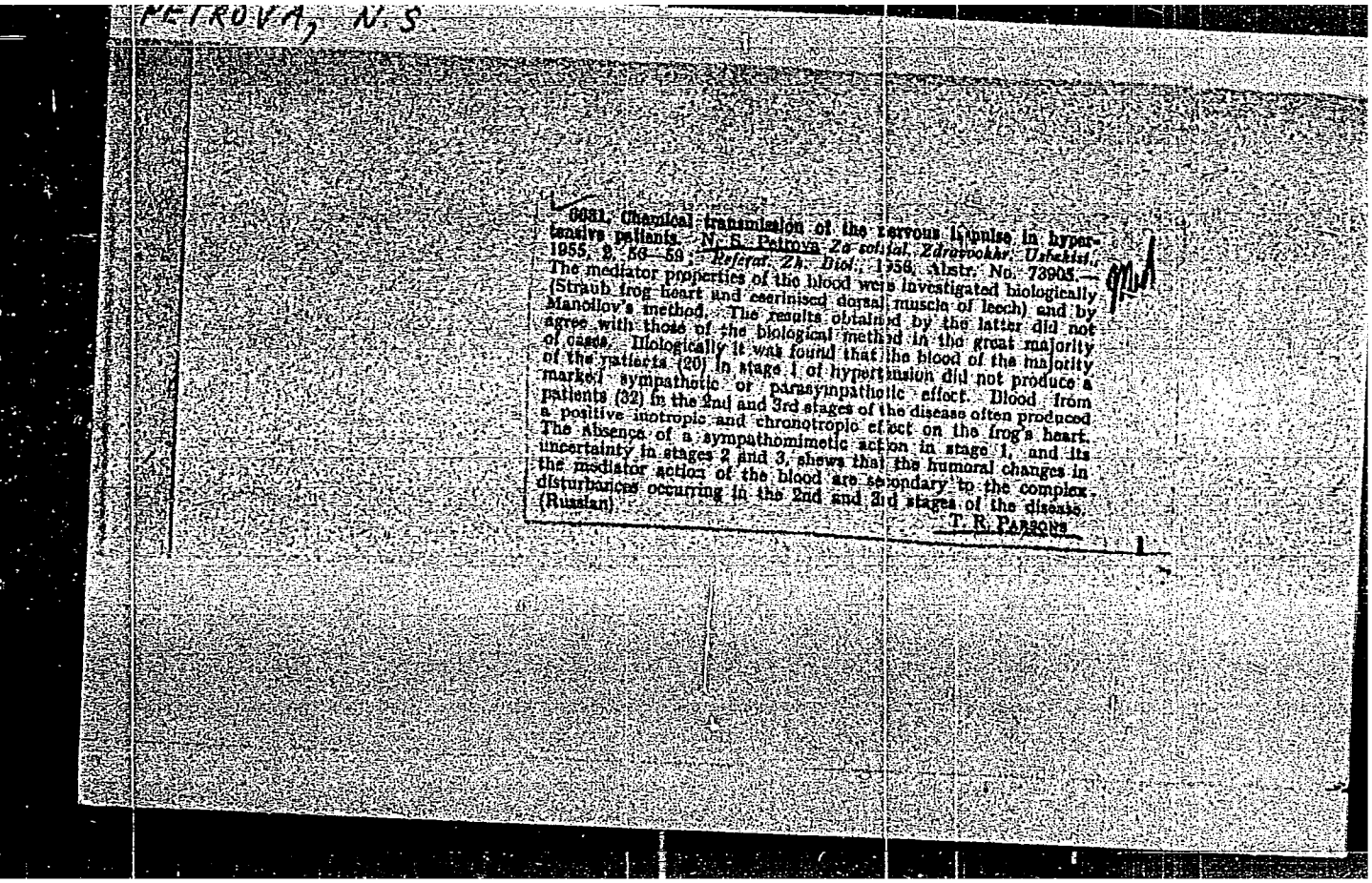
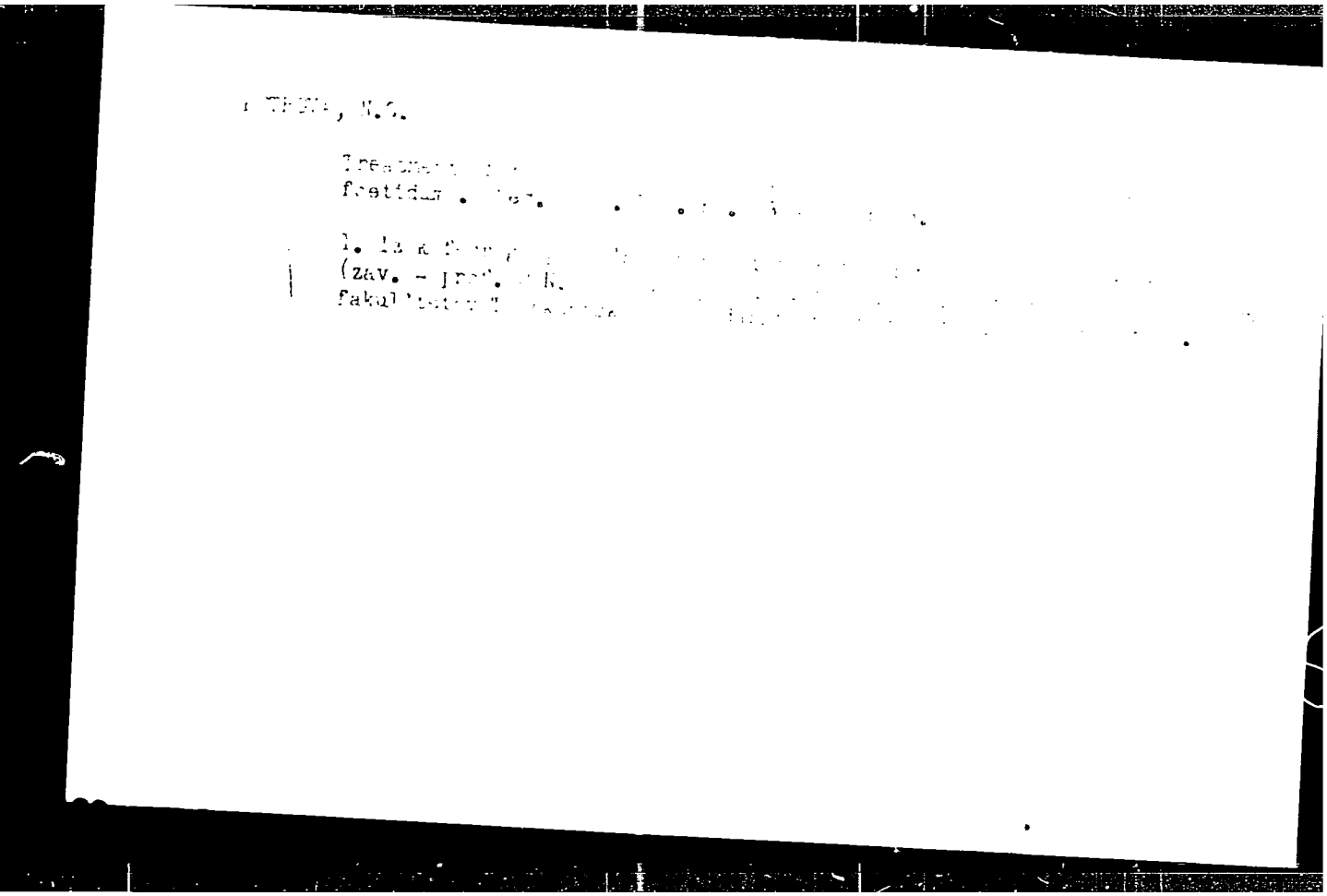


PETROVA, N.S.

6031. Chemical transmission of the nervous impulse in hypertensive patients. N. S. Petrova. *Zh. obshch. Zdravookhr. Uzbekist.*, 1955, 2, 58–59. *Referat. Zh. Biol.*, 1956, Abstr. No. 73905.— The mediator properties of the blood were investigated biologically (Straub frog heart and eserinised dorsal muscle of leech) and by Manoilov's method. The results obtained by the latter did not agree with those of the biological method in the great majority of cases. Biologically it was found that the blood of the majority of the patients (20) in stage I of hypertension did not produce a marked sympathetic or parasympathetic effect. Blood from patients (32) in the 2nd and 3rd stages of the disease often produced a positive inotropic and chronotropic effect on the frog's heart. The absence of a sympathomimetic action in stage I, and its uncertainty in stages 2 and 3, shows that the humoral changes in the mediator action of the blood are secondary to the complex disturbances occurring in the 2nd and 3rd stages of the disease. (Russian)

T. R. Parsons



PETROVA, N.S.

Penetration of ultraviolet radiations into dwellings [with summary in English]. Gig. & san. 23 no.3:10-15 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SUNLIGHT
penetration into dwellings)

SHUM, Boris Maksimovich; VASIL'YEV, Ye.P., redaktor; LANOVSKAYA, M.P., redaktor izdatel'stva; PETROVA, N.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The fittings of rail and structural steel, large shape mills] Armatura rel'sobalochnykh i krupnosortnykh stanov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 218 p.
(Rolling mills) (MLRA 9:10)

PETROVA, N. V., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Chlorination of stannite-containing concentrate with a view to complex reprocessing." Mos, 1957. 24 pp with scheme: (Min Geol and Preservation of Natural Resources USSR, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Mineral Raw Materials VIMS), 150 copies (KL, 1-58, 118)

KURLITSKAYA, M.V., kand.med.nauk; PETROVA, N.V

Substantiation of the use of exercise therapy for patients suffering from systemic scleroderma. Report No.1. Ter. revm. 1 no.4:72-79 O-D '61. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta revmatizma (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Nesterov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(EXERCISE THERAPY) (SCLERODERMA)

SOV/137-58-7-14574

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p. [illegible] (USSR)

AUTHOR Petrova, N.V.

TITLE Treatment of Tin Pyrite-bearing Concentrates by Chlorination in the Liquid Phase (Pererabotka stanninsoderzhashchikh kontsentratov putem khlorirovaniya v zhidkoy faze)

PERIODICAL Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. M-vo geol. i okhrany nedr SSSR, 1957, Nr 6 (11), pp 61-63

ABSTRACT The method of chlorination used with tin pyrite-bearing sulfide concentrates consists of treating them at room temperature by Cl_2 dissolved in CCl_4. The stannic chloride thus formed is capable of infinite mixture with CCl_4 and goes into the liquid phase, the chlorides of Pb, Cu, Zn, and Fe do not dissolve in CCl_4 and remain in the solid residue. The rate and completeness of the chlorination of sulfides in a CCl_4 medium rises when elementary S is introduced in the pulp. The addition of S makes it possible, on chlorination for several hours, to extract 90% of the Sn, 85% of the Cu, 40% of the Fe, and 15% of the Zn into the CCl_4 solution. After chlorination, the liquid phase is separated from the solid residue by filtration. The

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SOV/137-58-7-14574

Treatment of Tin Pyrite-bearing Concentrates by Chlorination (Kratk...

filtrate contains CCl_4, $SnCl_2$, and S chlorides. They are separated by fractional distillation. The solid residue after chlorination is retreated to recover Pb, Cu, and Zn.

Tin Ores--Chlorination 2. Sulfides--Applications 3. Metals--Separation G.S.

Card 2/2

POBOYKOVA, Ye.G.; PETROVA, N.V.; SERGEYEV, V.V.

Manufacture of soluble glass at the Ingichka factory. [Svet. met.] no.11:90 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

PETROVA, N.V., kand.khimicheskikh nauk

Chemical and mineralogical composition of suspended dust in some Krivoy Rog mines. Gig.i san. 25 no.8:99-100 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Krivorozhskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.
(KRIVOY ROG BASIN--MINE DUSTS)

MARKINA, M.I.; PETROVA, N.V.; POPKOVA, L.N.; TIMOFEYEV, V.D.; KHUDYKH, M.I.

Investigating the wear of breaker rollers and the lengthening of their service life. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.5:34-37 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kostromskoy tekhnologicheskiy institut.

137-58-6-12049 D

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya 1958, Nr 6 p 121 (USSR)

AUTHOR Petrova, N V

TITLE The Chlorination of a Tin-bearing Concentrate for the Purpose of its Exhaustive Treatment (Khlorirovaniye stanninsoderzhashchego kontsentrata s tsel'yu kompleksnoy pererabotki)

ABSTRACT Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences presented to the Vses. n.-i. in-t mineral'n. syr'ya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Mineral Resources). Moscow, 1957

ASSOCIATION Vses. n.-i. in-t mineral'n. syr'ya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Mineral Resources). Moscow

Card 1/1

ZVEREV, L.V.; PETROVA, N.V.

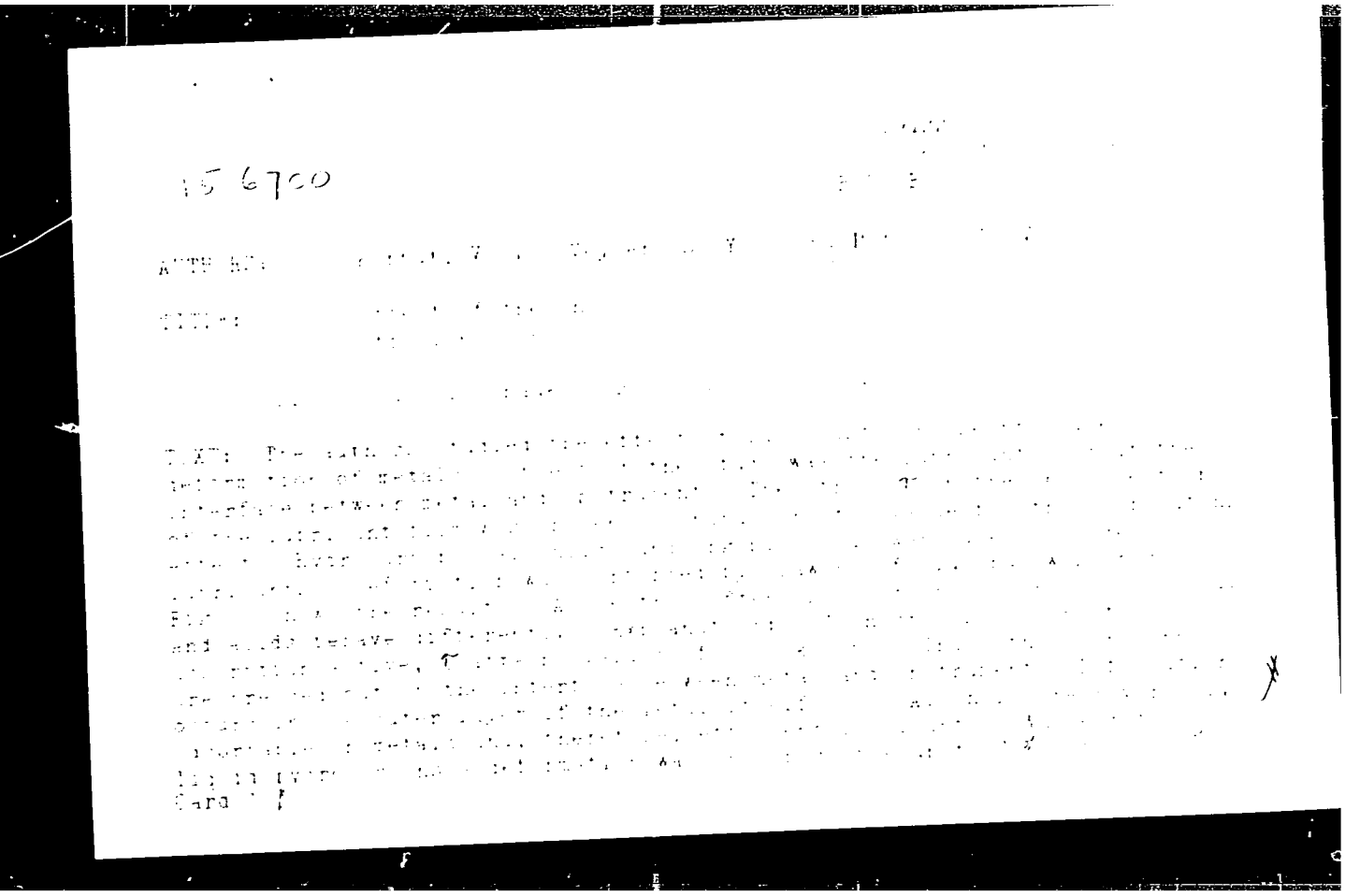
New method for determining tin sulfide in ores. Zav. lab. 23 no.12: 1403-1405 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Tin ores--Analysis) (Tin sulfide--Analysis)

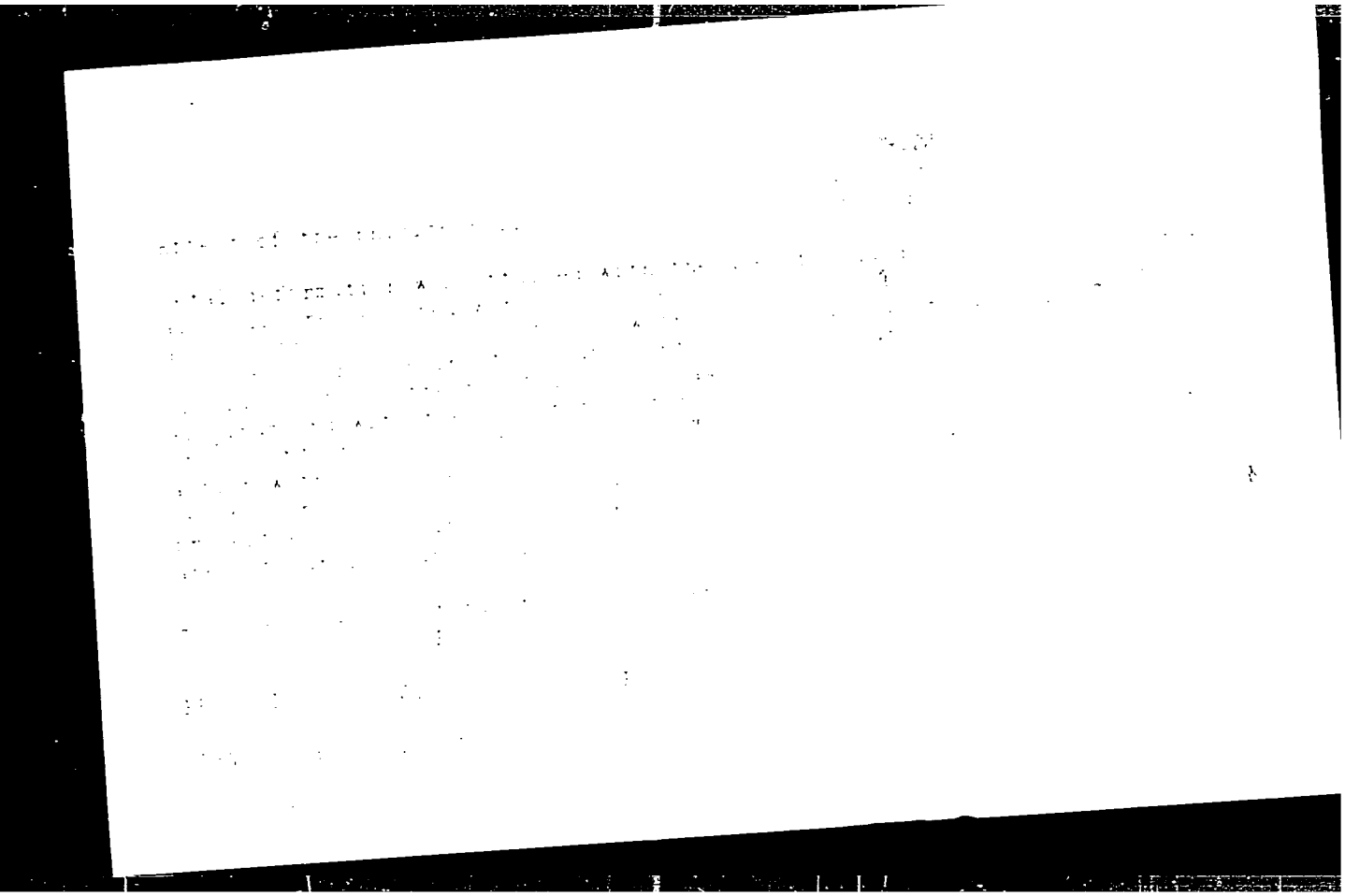
KUBLITSKAYA, N.V., kand.med.nauk; PETROVA, N.V., metodist po lechebnoy fizkul'ture

Exercise therapy in infectious polyarthritis. Zdorov'e 7 no. 5:26-27 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(EXERCISE THERAPY) (ARTHRITIS)



15 6700



ZVEREV, I.V.; [illegible]

Extraction of [illegible]
Min.syr'e no. [illegible]

ACCESSION NR: AT4014061 S/3072/63/000/000/0066/0069

AUTHOR: Veyler, S. Ya.; Likhtman, V. I.; Petrova, N. V.; Vasil'yeva, Ye. N.; Basova, I. G.; Kuznetsov, K. I.; Livanov, V. A.

TITLE: Effect of cooling and lubricating fluids upon the quality of the sheet surface during rolling of aluminum alloys

SOURCE: Fiz.-khim. zakonomernosti deystviya smazok pri obrabotke metallov davleniyem. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 66-69

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, aluminum alloy, aluminum sheet, aluminum rolling, sheet rolling, cooling fluid, lubricating fluid, emulsol

ABSTRACT: The normal water-emulsion lubricants used during the rolling of aluminum alloys prove unsatisfactory under technological conditions because they produce water stains on the surface of the rolled metal and become impure after a few days of service. Therefore,

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ACCESSION NR: AT4014061

In the present work, a new improved type of lubricant has been developed to prevent the formation of surface failures. Also, a procedure for regenerating the emulsion has been worked out. Emulsol, containing 84% kerosene, 10% oleic acid and 6% triethanolamine, was tested and proved satisfactory as a lubricant. Especially good results were obtained with a lubricant emulsion containing 30-40% of the above-mentioned emulsol. Using this lubricant, the surface of the rolled aluminum sheet became smooth, brighter and free of surface defects, and rolling was simplified. This lubricant was also used successfully in the cold extrusion of aluminum tubes as well as in the cutting of aluminum and its alloys. The service life of the emulsion was prolonged up to six months. Desalting with sodium chloride, calcium chloride and karnalit and separating the sedimented emulsion was found to be an effective method for regenerating the emulsion. Orig. art. has: 1 chemical equation.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 19Dec63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4014058 S/3072/63/000/000/0031/0037

AUTHOR: Veyler, S. Ya.; Petrova, N. V.; Likhtman, V. I.

TITLE: Some physicochemical effects of lubricants and oxides during the thermal processing of stainless steels

SOURCE: Fiz.-khim. zakonomernosti deystviya smazok pri obrabotke metallov davleniyem. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 31-37

TOPIC TAGS: lubricant, oxide coating, steel processing, wire drawing, stainless steel, steel 1Kh18N9T, heat treatment

ABSTRACT: Some of the physicochemical effects of lubricants on the thermal processing of steel 1Kh18N9T were investigated by determining the temperature dependence of the wire-drawing force in the interval from -70 to +500C. Various lubricants were applied: powders of NaCl, $CaCl_2$ and $NaNO_3$; Al-powder plus liquid glass; eutectics containing 32.55% $SnCl_2$ and 7.45% KCl; Al-powder; film of oil paint; soap solution plus CaSt (calcium stearate); $CaCl_2$ + graphite; tin coating. It was found that a thin film of Sn, developed from the salt eutectic on the surface of the treated metal, showed the highest lubrication properties. The reduction of the

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ACCESSION NR: AT4014058

wire drawing force is due to a decrease in the shear resistance in the thin layer of the lubricant. The metallic liquid film plasticizes the processed steel surface and makes it softer. Figure 1 of the Enclosure illustrates the effect of a tin layer and graphite as lubricants on wire drawing force in relation to temperature. The presence of the oxide layer inhibits the steel wire drawing process because the shear resistance in this layer becomes higher. Figure 2 of the Enclosure shows that the removal of the oxide layer substantially reduces the force required for wire drawing. Lubrication with graphite reduces the wire drawing forces but at the same time deteriorates the quality of the steel surface. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 19Dec63	ENCL: 02
SUB CODE: MM	NO REF SOV: 007	OTHER: 001

Card 2/4

ENCLOSURE: 01

ACCESSION NR: AT4014058

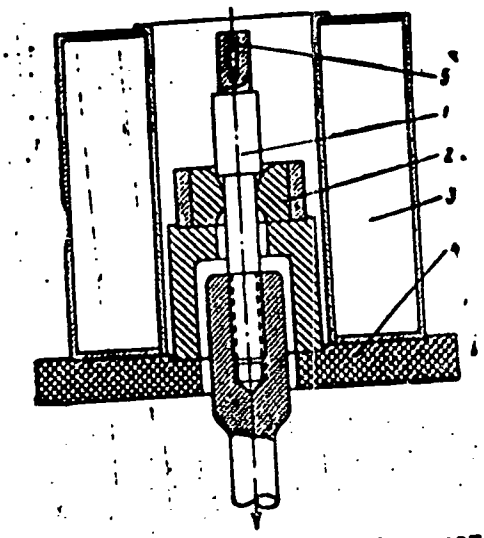

Fig. 1. Relationship between wire-drawing force in kg and temperature in °C: 1-no lubricant; 2-Sn film; 3-Sn + graphite

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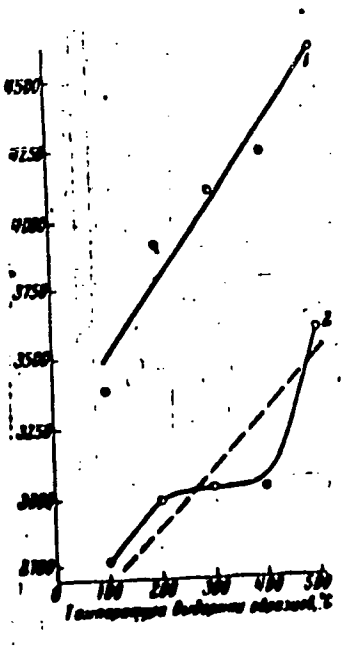
ACCESSION NR: AT4014058

ENCLOSURE: 02

Fig. 2. Relationship between wire-drawing force at 20°C in kg and temperature of formation of the oxide film in °C: 1-oxide film present; 2-oxide film removed.



Card 4/4

KORBUT, V.M.; VEYLER, S.Ya.; PETROVA, N.V.

Effect of the physicochemical nature of lubricant on its effectiveness in pressure treatment of metals. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.5:1118-1120 O '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom P.A.Rebinderom.

(Metalworking lubricants)

SLINCHENKO, N.Z., nauchnyy sotrudnik; NAUMOV, L.B., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PETROVA, N.V., kand.khimicheskikh nauk

Anatomical basis of the X-ray picture in iron ore pneumoconiosis. Vest. rent. i rad. 36 no.5:57-60 S-O '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(LUNGS--DIST DISEASES) (RADIOGRAPHY)

ACC NR: AT7007279 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/3249/66/000/013/0016/0026

AUTHORS: Petrova, N. V.; Mural', G. N.; Makarova, N. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Chemical treatment of columbite and microlite concentrates

SOURCE: Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya. Mineral'noye syr'ye, no. 13, 1966. Obogashcheniye i pererabotka mineral'nogo syr'ya (Concentration and processing of minerals), 16-26

TOPIC TAGS: metallurgy, tantalum compound, niobium compound, chemical separation

ABSTRACT: In recent years, tantalum has been extracted with increasing success from concentrates of niobium minerals in which the Ta_2O_5:Nb_2O_5 ratio may be as low as 1:20. The present paper describes a laboratory experiment to extract Ta_2O_5 and Nb_2O_5 separately from columbite concentrates containing 43--46% of the combined oxides at a Ta_2O_5:Nb_2O_5 ratio of 1:10 to 1:13. One part concentrate (by weight) is mixed with three parts caustic soda and fused (at 750C for 2 hrs). A dilute solution of NaOH is then used to wash the product, and Sn, Si, Ti, and W go into solution, leaving Nb, Ta, Fe, Mn. The Fe and Mn are dissolved by an acid solution of HCl and H_2SO_4, and the Nb and Ta pentoxides (98.5% pure) appear on roasting. By selective solution with H_2SO_4, the Ta_2O_5:Nb_2O_5 ratio may be increased from 1:13 to 2:1. Further purification

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ACC NR: AT7007279

may be effected by extraction with trioctylamine in kerosene, in a three-stage process. The final product contains 98.8% Ta_2O_5 and 0.203% Nb_2O_5. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 8 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7007280 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3249/66/000/013/0027/0034

AUTHORS: Zverev, L. V.; Petrova, N. V.; Mural', G. N.; Makarova, N. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: The use of water-soluble amines in treating tantalum-niobium materials

SOURCE: Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya. Mineral'noye syr'ye, no. 13, 1966. Obogashcheniye i pererabotka mineral'nogo syr'ya (Concentration and processing of minerals), 27-34

TOPIC TAGS: metallurgy, tantalum compound, niobium compound, amine

ABSTRACT: The authors have found that the use of oxalic acid or hydrogen peroxide in forming Ta and Nb complexes is unsatisfactory because of instability and other factors. The use of water-soluble amines is suggested. The present paper outlines the optimal conditions for leaching Nb and Ta from sulfate cake by using as complexing agents methylamine, monoethanolamine, and triethanolamine. Columbite concentrates were used in the test. The technique found to be most satisfactory is the following: one part (by weight) of the concentrate is added to 2.5--3 parts of H_2SO_4, and the mix is held for two hours at 350C. The material is then washed with water and treated with methylamine for 30 minutes at 40C. The Nb and Ta are now in solution and may be removed. Neutralization with a weak mineral acid precipitates Nb and Ta pentoxides

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ACC NR: AT7007280

(with a purity of 99%). After the precipitate is filtered off, the amine may be regenerated by addition of CaO, which combines with the sulfate radical to form $CaSO_4$. This may be removed, and the pure amine is ready for re-use in the process. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Zverev, L.V., Petrov, M.V

TITLE: A New Method for the Determination of Lead Sulphates in Ores (Novyy metod opredeleniya [illegible] svintsa v rudakh)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya [illegible]

ABSTRACT: The methods hitherto published in the USSR mentioned above are based upon the property of the lead sulphides of dissolving in acids whilst lead oxides remain undissolved. The methods developed by Hirsch, Dolinivo)Dobrovol'skiy Kil'menko) and Siderkin are compared with one another and eventually all three are declared to be faulty in this paper. As is stated here, practical results can be obtained in this case by the application of chlorine (gas). By dissolving the chlorinated lead sulphides in carbon tetrachloride with a slight addition of elementary sulphur and the lead oxide here remains unchromed and undissolved. In the further course of the work it is, however, recommended to replace chlorine in this case by [illegible] tion, which is supposed to facilitate the process of analysis considerably. The process of analysation is described and the results are shown in a table. Another table compares the [illegible] obtained according to the methods by Hirsch, Dolinivo, Dobrovol'skiy

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A New Method for the Determination of Lead Sulphides in Ores

with the method suggested here. Examples [illegible] in quartz ore: 1.92% dissolved and [illegible] in case I; 2.07% dissolved and [illegible] case II; 0.015% sulphide with 0.06% oxide of Sn was obtained in case III (according to the method suggested). There are [illegible] 6 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION. All-Union Institute for Mineral Raw Materials (Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya)

AVAILABLE Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Ores-Lead sulfides-Determ[illegible]

PETROVA, N.V.

USSR/Chemistry - Catalytic isomerization

Card 1/1 : Pub. 151 - 21/42

Authors : Tishchenko, V. V., and Petrova, N. V.

Title : Isomerization of methylcyclohexane over an aluminum silicate catalyst

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/9, 1594-1597, Sep 1954

Abstract : The isomerization of methylcyclohexane, over a natural aluminum silicate catalyst (gumbrin), was investigated at 245-250°. The isomerization products obtained and their physical constants are described. Eleven references: 8-USSR and 3-German (1933-1954). Tables.

Institution : State University, Leningrad

Submitted : April 9, 1954

PETROVA, N. V., TKACHENKO, N. N., KOROVINA, A. G., GLADKIKH, S. G., SHILOVA, S. A., USTINOVA, A. P.

"Antitick measures in the nidi of spring-summer encephalitis."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

ACC NR: AT7004173 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0221/0226

AUTHOR: Veyler, S. Ya.; Petrova, N. V. Zalivalov, F. P.; Tomashov, N. D.; Likhtman, V. I. (Deceased)

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of anodizing on friction in hot and cold drawing of aluminum

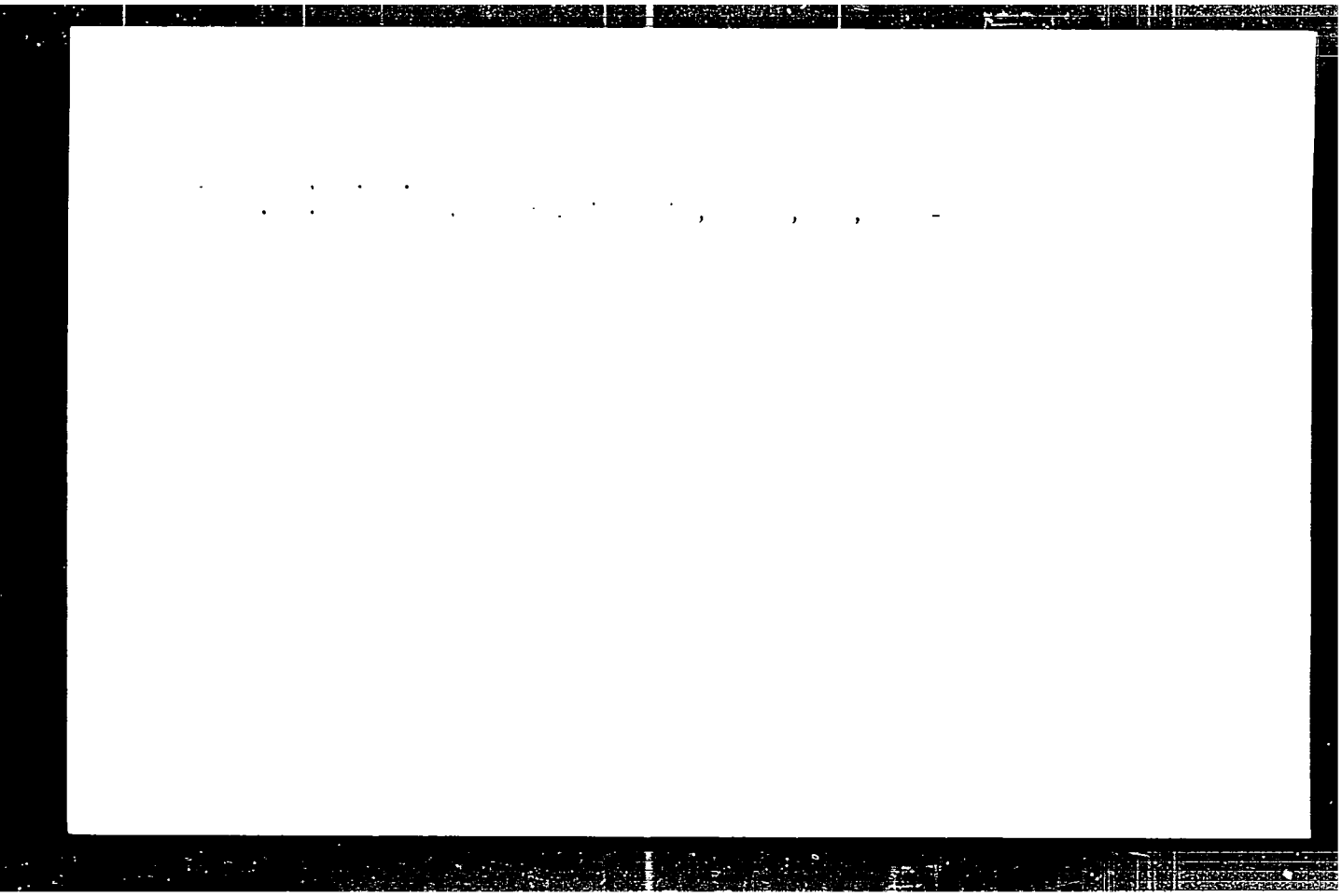
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fizicheskoy khimii. Korroziya i zashchita konstruktsionnykh splavov (Corrosion and protection of structural alloys) Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 221-226

TOPIC TAGS: METAL drawing, ~~aluminum~~ cold drawing, ~~aluminum~~ anodic oxidation, aluminum drawing lubricant, DRAWN ALUMINUM, ALUMINUM OXIDE, METAL FILM

ABSTRACT: The role of oxide films in cold and hot drawing of aluminum has been investigated. It was found that aluminum-oxide films formed on the surface of specimens by long exposure to the atmosphere at 20—300°C did not affect the process of drawing. However, aluminum-oxide films formed by anodizing prevented the sticking of metal to the die and decreased the resistance to drawing. Oxide film, 10 μ thick, decreased the cold drawing resistance from 600 to 210 kg, and the hot-drawing resistance at 300°C from 200 to 150 kg. Anodizing was particularly beneficial in hot drawing: without lubrication it was impossible to draw aluminum even at 1% reduction, but anodized aluminum was hot drawn with up to 13—15% reduction.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 27Sep66/ ORIG REF: 007/

Card 1/1 UDC: none



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